

Project Work Plan

I. Project Title and Project Purpose Statement:

Project Title: “Addressing Human Health Risks of Cyanotoxins Released into the Trinity River”

Summary Description of the project (including the goals the project seeks to achieve): The Hoopa Valley Tribal Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA) will develop partnerships with other Tribal environmental departments, water quality management departments, and state /federal government agencies to learn more about seasonal HABs (Harmful Algal Blooms), the types of cyanotoxins they may release into the Trinity River, and threats posed to human health by these toxins. Goals are to share with the Hoopa community information gained during the discovery process, obtain their feedback, develop guidelines and make recommendations for processes to follow that will ensure safe drinking water and establish threshold levels to reduce the threat of cyanotoxins to human contact through recreational and ceremonial uses of the river.

A comprehensive report will be prepared, shared with the Hoopa community in a public forum, and feedback will be obtained from community members about human health risks of cyanotoxins in the river and options for their safe use of the waters. TEPA will incorporate this feedback into a final report that will be distributed throughout the Tribe and other working partners and water quality management departments to include data about cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins, threats to public health, and guidelines for use of water in and from the Trinity River, means of treating affected waters, or options for other types of solutions.

Location where the project will take place: The project will take place in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, a 12-mile square isolated, rural Northern California community bisected by the Trinity River. Hoopa is the only town on the reservation. Its zip code is 95546. The river is the community’s only source of water for drinking, recreational use (boating, fishing, and swimming), and traditional ceremonial bathing.

Related environmental statutes:

- **Clean Water Act, Section 104(b) 3:** conduct and promote the coordination of research, investigation, training demonstration projects, surveys, and studies (including monitoring relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution).
- **Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442(3):** develop and expand the capability to carry out a program (that may combine training, education and employment) for occupations relating to the public health aspects of providing safe drinking water.

Identify the project’s community climate resiliency focus: The focus is to improve the Hoopa community’s knowledge about health risks caused by cyanotoxins, understand causation roles of climate change, establish guidelines, and make recommendations for the safe use of the Trinity River.

II. Environmental, public health, and community climate resiliency information about the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation community:

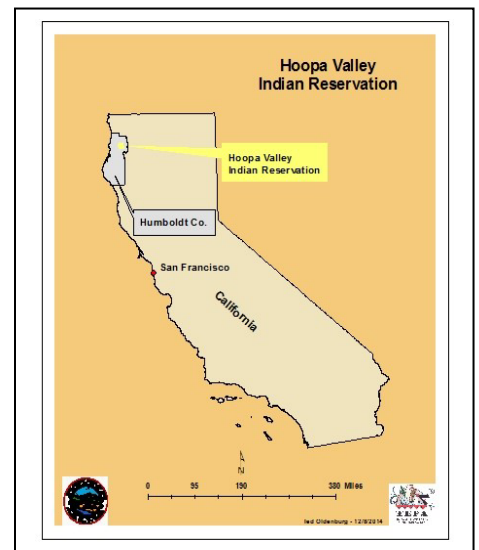
Local environmental, public health and climate resiliency issues the project will address:

- Learning how / why HABs occur and the effects of environmental stressors that cause release by HABs of cyanotoxins into the river;
- Defining and measuring the types of cyanotoxins found in the Trinity River and their specific health risks to humans;
- Collaborating with partners to develop a plan to address the effects of cyanotoxins, determine acceptable threshold levels of toxicity; develop guidelines, and explore options / solutions to reduce/eliminate health risks to the Hoopa community.
- Collaborating with the Hoopa community, obtaining their feedback, and incorporating it into a report that will include recommendations for mitigating or eradicating the effects of cyanotoxins in the Trinity River.

Results from efforts to address local environmental, public health, and climate resiliency:

- Learn more about cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins with newly formed or strengthened partnerships and in collaboration with other Tribes, state and federal agencies and water management departments will result in creation of sustainable adaptation strategies and an increase in utility readiness and resilience to continued threats to safe drinking water and human health posed by cyanotoxins released into the Trinity River by HABs;
- Creation of guidelines to acceptable threshold levels of toxins will prompt water management operators and decision makers to consider climate change issues such as occurrence of toxins during peak environmental stress periods due to climate change in their decision making processes to improve water quality and reduce health risks to the community;
- Promotion of Tribal community understanding of HABs and drought diversion options that can be provided for drinking water utilities as well as acceptable levels of toxins in the river (if possible) that will not be harmful to drinking water or human contact. Public outreach activities and involvement of the Hoopa community in the decision-making process will help TEPA to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the issues involving the presence of harmful cyanotoxins in the Trinity River.

Characteristics of the affected community: The Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation is located in Humboldt County in northwest California. It lies approximately 50 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, and 375 miles north of San Francisco. The valley is bisected by the Trinity River and is the traditional home of the Hupa people. The Reservation was established by a Federal Executive Order in 1876. The Reservation has an area of approximately 140 square miles, and is governed by the sovereign Hoopa Valley Tribe. This rural and mountainous area is sparsely populated, with approximately 3,000 people living within the reservation boundaries. The Hupa people still practice their traditional cultural rites and utilize the natural resources of the reservation for their subsistence needs. The Trinity River is the focus of the Hupa culture.



How the affected community may be disproportionately impacted by environmental harm and risks/climate change: The Hoopa Valley Reservation is situated in an area upriver from the Klamath River and downriver from the Trinity Dam. The Trinity River is the community's only source of water for drinking, recreational use (boating, fishing, and swimming), and traditional ceremonial bathing. Over the years, Hoopa has been impacted by climate change-related events

beyond its control such as infusion of affected waters from the Klamath River at the confluence where the Klamath merges into the Trinity; water diversion from the Trinity to central and southern agricultural areas; and the volume of water controlled through dam releases.

Historically, community water resources have been and continue to be affected by old logging, gravel extraction and mining sites. More recently, proliferation of excessive nutrient loading into the river from marijuana plots and pesticides used in farming contribute to the water quality problems threatening public health. Now, Hoopa faces additional challenges to safe drinking water and water used for recreational and ceremonial purposes due to climate stressors of high temperatures and low water flows that increase the levels of cyanobacteria and the release of cyanotoxins into the river. Due to all of these environmental factors affecting the Trinity River, the Hoopa community can be considered to be an ‘affected community’ which has been and continues to be disproportionately impacted by environmental harms and risks.

How the affected community will benefit from the results of the project: The Hoopa community will be better informed about public health risks caused by release of cyanotoxins into the Trinity River, have an understanding of potential mitigation efforts / solutions to the problem, and learn about alternate options for safe drinking water and use for recreational and ceremonial purposes.

- Through public outreach activities, members of the Hoopa Valley community and its public water system management team will receive basic information about risks to human health posed by the presence of cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins in the Trinity River, analytical screening tools, and the effectiveness of various treatment processes to remove or inactivate toxins in the river.
- Community members will also be informed about possible alternative remedies and solutions should threshold levels of toxins be exceeded. Development of a cohesive outreach process to the community that will include public meetings, Indian-owned radio announcements / discussions, fact-gathering through collaboration with Yurok Tribal environmental officials and Willow Creek Community Service District (WCCSD) board members, and distribution of periodic advisories to the community.
- Community members will feel more involved through participation and their feedback that will help facilitate decisions affecting the community. The community will be the beneficiaries of safe drinking water & learn how to safely enjoy Trinity River waters for recreational and ceremonial uses

III. TEPA’s historical connection to the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Community:

History of TEPA’s involvement with the Hoopa community: Since 2002, TEPA has worked on behalf of members of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation with the Yurok and Karuk Tribes, Indian Health Service, Humboldt County’s Environment Dept. of Health, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, U.S. EPA Region 9’s Tribal Water Program and Drinking Water Office, and the Water Plant Management of the nearby Willow Creek Community Services District to achieve a better understanding of the seasonal risks to human health from HABs (Harmful Algal Blooms) found in cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) present in the Trinity River.

In 2006, EPA approved the Hoopa Tribe’s nutrient criteria for the neighboring Klamath River and set standards for cyanobacteria and associated toxins for the protection of recreational users of the river. TEPA has been seeking EPA approval of these same standards for recreational and ceremonial use of the Trinity River by the Hoopa Valley community.

In September 2014, after drought-induced record low water flows and high water temperatures, representatives from EPA's Office of Water and Indian Health Service (IHS) met with the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council, other Tribal department staff, and the community to discuss impacts of cyanotoxins to Hoopa's drinking water and recreational use of the Trinity River. Recently, TEPA requested technical assistance from EPA Region 9's Drinking Water Office to determine health implications of HABs in the Trinity River. These agencies have agreed to assist TEPA in determining guidelines for safe drinking water and recreational/ ceremonial uses and help formulate a plan of action for future occurrences of cyanotoxins in the river and removal of the toxins by Hoopa's drinking water treatment facility. Goals in collaborating with these partners have been to identify the health risks and establish federally certified water quality standards for the Trinity River utilized by members of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation

How TEPA has worked with Hoopa community's residents or organizations to address local environmental, public health issues, and community climate resiliency: A component of TEPA's mission of protecting the environment, health and welfare of members of the Hoopa Valley community has included monitoring local streams for fecal coli forms that pollute the water. When unhealthy levels have been detected, TEPA has issued advisories to alert the community to this health hazard and to caution residents not to come into contact with the water until it is safe to do so. TEPA has also held annual public reviews of the Tribe's water quality standards seeking input from the community on the need for changes to the levels of protection from contamination needed.

In order to safeguard Hoopa community residents from public health risks caused by contact with cyanotoxins in the Trinity River, TEPA has worked with EPA to gain their approval to apply the same standards approved in 2006 that established nutrient criteria for the neighboring Klamath River and set standards for cyanobacteria and associated toxins for the protection of recreational users of the river. In September 2014, after drought-induced record low water flows and high water temperatures, representatives from EPA's Office of Water and Indian Health Service (IHS) met with the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council, other Tribal department staff, and the community to discuss impacts of cyanotoxins to Hoopa's drinking water and recreational use of the Trinity River.

How the residents of the Hoopa Valley Reservation are part of the decision-making process: Community members have traditionally been part of environmental decision-making processes through participation in public meetings/forums, presentations at Tribal Council meetings, referendums, and advisories or special reports issued by TEPA. During this project through public outreach projects, discussions, and collaboration with a focus group formed within the community, residents will be presented with current information about human health risks posed by toxins in the Trinity River, and the results of TEPA's collaborations with partnerships established for fact-gathering about cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins. Remedial options will be offered. Community feedback will be obtained and incorporated into final recommendations.

How TEPA's efforts will increase Hoopa's capacity to address local environmental, public health issues, and community climate resiliency: TEPA's efforts will substantially enhance the community's understanding about cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins, threats presented by those toxins, risks to human health through contact and to safe drinking water, and potential solutions and options to these threats to public health.

How TEPA will maintain and sustain an ongoing relationship with the Hoopa community's residents and/or organizations: TEPA will remain committed to maintaining and sustaining its working relationships with the Hoopa community's residents and partners by:

- Engaging the community through semi-annual public hearings to discuss key environmental and public health issues and evolving technologies concerning protection of human health by reducing risks caused by high levels of cyanotoxins in the Trinity River;
- Coordinating with existing and new partners in sharing and distributing pertinent new technologies and information with the community; and
- Working with the community to build tribal resiliency regarding impacts of climate change.

IV. Project Description:

i.) Concise description of activities the project will undertake to examine and address environmental and public health issues such as training, education/outreach programs, capacity-building efforts, research etc. Activities are itemized on the Performance Measures/Milestones Table included at the end of this Work Plan as Page 10.

Local environmental, public health, and community climate resiliency results the project seeks to achieve:

- **RESULT:** Formation of focus groups of professional experts familiar with health risks caused by cyanobacteria and release of cyanotoxins into waters who will collaborate with agencies involved with water management to gather information, share data, conduct further research, and discuss possible solutions. Additionally, formation of a focus group within the Hoopa Valley community will promote exchange of this information and allow for obtaining community feedback that will be part of decision-making process.
- **RESULT:** Based on information gathered through these focus groups, guidelines for acceptable levels of cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins in the water and potential remedial actions will be established to help water management operators and decision makers to take necessary steps to improve water quality and reduce health risks to the community.
- **RESULT:** Creation of relevant and sustainable adaptation strategies and an increase in utility readiness and resilience to seasonal threats to safe drinking water and human exposure to affected waters.
- **RESULT:** Development of comprehensive outreach activities such as public meetings, presentations, KIDE Indian-owned/operated local radio station interviews, the local newspaper that covers several counties (Two Rivers Tribune), meetings with the Tribal Council, and other tribal departments. Results of this outreach will promote Tribal community understanding of HAB (Harmful Algal Bloom) and drought diversion options that can be provided for drinking water utilities if unsafe levels of cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins are found in the Trinity River that prevent availability of safe drinking water.

How the project will achieve these results. Describe/identify activities designed to educate, empower, and enable the community to understand the environmental, public health, and community climate resiliency issues: The TEPA Director will lead consultations with experts familiar with human health effects of cyanotoxins in water bodies, other Tribes experiencing similar challenges to providing safe drinking water whose source is rivers, streams, or lakes, and other agencies involved with monitoring/delivery of safe drinking water and assuring waters are safe for recreational or ceremonial uses. Results of these consultations will be presented to Tribal

Council and the community in the form of presentations, reports, and public meetings in order to inform them of potential human health risks of cyanotoxins in the Trinity River and potential mitigation or eradication efforts that could solve to the problem.

How the project is related to the environmental statutes identified in the Threshold Eligibility Form. In alignment with CWA and SDWA statutes, TEPA will be educating the Hoopa community about impacts of cyanobacteria and associated toxins on drinking water and contact uses. The project will assist in the protection of human health from surface water contamination and work towards meeting all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

(Project must include activities authorized by one of these federal environmental statutes):

The project will implement activities that support EPA statutes and strategic plan goals:

- Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442(3)
- Clean Water Act, Section 104(b)(3)
- EPA Strategic Plan Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water – Ensure drinking water is safe. Restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitats for fish, plants, and wildlife.
 - Sub Objective 2.1.1: Water Safe to Drink - Percentage of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.
 - Objective 1: Protect Human Health - Reduce exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shell fish, and in recreational waters.

ii.) Concise description of how TEPA and its partners will work together to address local issues: TEPA will form a focus group with its partners and another within the Hoopa community to gather, document, and share information about the risks to human health caused by the presence of cyanotoxins in the Trinity River and possible means of eradication or mediation..

Role of TEPA's partners in addressing local environmental, public health, and community climate resiliency: Impacts of cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins are concerns of all our partners due to their effects on salmon fisheries (common to all neighboring Tribes), safe drinking water, and other public health risks to humans and animals. As a co-manager of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers, TEPA will collaborate with these partners on water quality monitoring as well as participate in community-driven outreach processes to understand HABs and the cyanotoxins they can release into the rivers. This cooperation will continue to develop as common management protocols are refined and safety protocols are implemented while we come to better understand the complexities of HABs in our river systems.

Nature of the organization(s) and what resources they bring to the partnership: TEPA is a division of the Tribal Department of Land Management and administers projects / programs that address issues of water quality, air quality, and land management within the Hoopa Valley Reservation. It develops, monitors, and enforces the tribe's environmental protection program. TEPA was formed in 1981 and performs a variety of services, including environmental monitoring through sampling activities, public outreach and education, solid waste management, hazardous waste protection, and environmental compliance.

Other partners are involved with water quality management, control of pollutants (e.g. nutrient-loading and pesticide use by farmers), remedial actions conducted to remedy contamination of land bases, and other related environmental activities. TEPA is recognized as a co-manager within the Klamath/Trinity basin. As such, TEPA will continue to facilitate ongoing discussions with tribal, federal and state agencies related to management of water, land and biological resources that have overlapping jurisdictions within the reservation and common goals.

How the partners have a vested interest in working with this partnership, commitments made, and specific activities they will be responsible for: The partner-vested interest is protection of the Klamath/Trinity Rivers for recreational, cultural, sustainable fish populations, and safe drinking water supplies for their communities. These partners have a commitment to ensure the health and safety of the rivers and safeguard their natural resources for use by their communities. Specific activities of each partner range from regulatory management/compliance to monitoring and sampling river waters for cyanotoxins.

How TEPA plans to maintain and sustain these partnerships: TEPA will maintain and sustain these partnerships through continued dialogue on health-based issues related to water quality of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers.

V. Organizational Capacity and Programmatic Capability:

Organizational and administrative systems (eg accounting programs) TEPA has in place that will be used to manage, expend, and account for Federal funds: TEPA has developed and currently implements a state-of-the-art administrative grant financial management infrastructure for compliance with 40 C.F.R § 35 "Environmental Program Grants for Tribes", and 2 C.F.R § 225 "Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments." TEPA maintains and manages in-house accounting systems to ensure that grant funds are being spent in compliance with grant guidelines/budgets and to ensure that the funds are being spent according to tribal and grant regulations.

How TEPA has successfully managed these projects in the past: In 1990, the Hoopa Valley Tribe's TEPA program was approved for Treatment as State (TAS) with respect to water pollution control and non-point source pollution control under CWA sections 106 and 319 programs. TEPA also received TAS for sections 303 and 401 of the CWA in 1996. Since then, TEPA has been successfully managing these programs including, in 2002, EPA's approval of the Tribe's Water Quality Control Plan which includes water quality standards for sections of the Klamath and Trinity River under its jurisdiction.

How TEPA plans to effectively manage and successfully complete this proposed project: Since 1990, TEPA has been building its capacity to effectively and efficiently manage and protect water resources within the borders of the Hoopa Valley Reservation. TEPA has successfully administered numerous state and federal assistance grants that require reporting criteria detailing whether program objectives were met, fiscal resources were appropriately managed, and assistance award requirements were satisfactorily fulfilled.

TEPA's experience to successfully achieve the goals of the proposed project: Since 1986, TEPA has been successful in the administration and implementation of numerous environmental

protection projects supported by federal and states entities. All projects goal and objectives were completed on time and to the specifications of the funding entity.

Past performance in meeting reporting requirements (progress reports) if TEPA has been a recipient of EPA or other Federal grants in the past 5 years. Include name of Project Officer & assistance agreement number(s) associated with the projects. Over the past five years, TEPA's performance has met or exceeded all EPA grant progress requirements. Contact for verification of TEPA reporting for EPA's PPG grants - Janis Gomes (415) 972-3517.

VI. Qualifications of the Project Manager (PM)

Qualifications of the PM as they relate to the project: Project Director, Ken Norton, is a member of the Hoopa Valley Tribe and is its Tribal Environmental Director. He has worked in the field of environmental protection since 1980. His expertise includes water quality control and development of water quality standards for the Hoopa community. For over 34 years, he has worked for the Tribe's Fishery and Land Management's Departments. He holds a Bachelors of Science in Liberal Arts Degree with an emphasis in Fishery Management. Ken understands the water quality needs of healthy salmon, other river life, and the community's need for safe drinking water. He is also experienced in watershed restoration.

As TEPA Director, Mr. Norton oversees an array of Tribal water programs and other tribal environmental programs (CWA Regulatory programs, air, pesticides, lead poisoning prevention, and solid waste). Between 2004 and 2009, Ken had the honor to serve as Vice-Chair of the National Tribal Operations Committee and lead spoke person for Tribes on national Tribal/EPA water issues. Currently, Ken serves as the chair of the National Tribal Water Council and advocates for the health and sustainability of clean and safe water for Indian communities, Alaska Native Tribes and Alaska Native Villages.

In his role as Director of TEPA as well as serving as Water Quality Coordinator, Ken has gained extensive experience in setting project goals, developing work-based tasks necessary to accomplish those goals, and successfully achieving the objective of those tasks. Examples of grants completed include:

- Performance Partnership Grant that includes General Assistance Program (GAP) and CWA Sections 106 and 319 Grant Programs
- 104(b) 3 Wetland Grant
- Lead-base Paint Remediation Grant
- Brownfields Grants

How the PM has ties to the community or TEPA: TEPA's director recognizes the importance of community involvement in the development and administration of its environmental programs for the Hoopa Valley Tribe. The recent threat of HABs to Hoopa's drinking water source required the director to interact with the community in a timely manner, posting daily health advisories of river conditions and providing up to date assessment of the drinking water system.

Past activities the PM has worked on with the community: TEPA's PM has worked on many activities with the community including but not limited to: community trash removal activities from the Trinity River and urban areas, public surveys involving fish consumption and source water protection, and numerous public hearings involving environmental resource protection.

VII. Past Performance in Reporting on Outputs and Outcomes

List of Federal or non-Federal grants of similar size, scope, and relevance to the proposed project worked on within the past 3 years, preferably EPA agreements. Include name, number, title, funding amount, funding agency, and point-of-contact: TEPA has for the past three years been awarded CWA Section 319 Base Non-point Source Pollution Prevention Grant from U.S. EPA Region 9. The funding amounts for these grants are \$30,000 and oversight is provided from EPA Project Officer, Janis Gomes.

- FY2015 – Burned Trailer Removal Project
- FY2014 – Storm Water Run-off Assessment Project
- FY2013 – Cattle Fencing Project

Description of how TEPA has documented/reported on progress during past or current agreements: A principal responsibility of the Project Director is to pursue the expected goals, outputs, and outcomes identified in the project work plan to their completion. These efforts include the preparation and submittal of progress reports of project achievement on a quarterly basis. If awarded this grant, four quarterly reports will be prepared and submitted to EPA's Office of Environmental Justice. In addition, the Project Director will prepare and submit a Final report covering program achievements, stakeholder support and community involvement.

If outputs/outcomes were not achieved, describe whether there is documentation/reports satisfactorily explaining why: TEPA has documentation/reports that satisfactorily explained when and why output/outcomes were not achieved. This process is engaged with the input and monitoring of the funding entity.

VIII. Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) information:

Indicate whether you believe that your project will involve use of existing environmental data or collection of new data per checklist in Appendix I. It is not required to develop a QAPP at this point – only to determine whether or not such a plan will be required if the project is funded. The applicant believes that a QAPP is not required for the project because it does not involve the measurement, monitoring, collection, or recording of new environmental data. Rather, the focus of the project is to compile, evaluate, interpret, and distribute existing peer-reviewed information gathered from multiple sources pertaining to cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins released into free-flowing bodies of water. All environmental protection decisions resulting from the project will be conducted as authorized by Hoopa Valley Tribal ordinances and the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council.

Performance Measures / Milestones

“Addressing Human Health Risks of Cyanotoxins Released into the Trinity River”

(See Page 10 below)

Resources/Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Staff time In-kind contributions Volunteers Partner Organizations	Identify potential partners (tribal, county agencies, state and federal government entities) to collaborate with during the project Create a focus group to ensure a diverse stakeholder-engagement process for gathering information about risks to human health caused by cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins Chair meetings/conference calls/forums to determine issues and concerns about HABs threats	Schedule 2 group meetings and 4 conference calls to clarify roles and responsibilities of partners Develop outreach tools to determine issues, identify major concerns, and make recommendations Establish a link matrix with partners	Development of Partnerships to increase # and variety of stakeholders participating in fact-gathering discussions and decision-making processes Development of Outreach Tools for use of partners and the Hoopa community Establishment of Link Matrix
Staff time In-kind contributions Volunteers Partner Organizations	Conduct research to determine types of information (and sources) available about cyanotoxins and associated health risks to humans Collaborate with scientists and other experts Document linkage between focus groups Develop realistic timelines	Reviewing /discussing with partners data collected about cyanotoxins and risks to human health Determining relevance to Hoopa community, linkages between focus groups, and developing timelines for completion of activities	Completion of Data Review Outline of Issues to be included in advisories and/or reports Chart of linkage between focus groups to be shared with the Hoopa community Creation of Timeline
Staff time In-kind contributions Volunteers Partner Organizations	Conduct intake activities to learn Hoopa community concerns about human health risks from cyanotoxins in the Trinity River. Establish a focus group within the Hoopa community to share data and obtain feedback Develop guidelines to mitigate health risks	Seeking community input to incorporate into recommendations Establishing a community focus group to interact with TEPA and its partners Developing guidelines	Community Intake Activities Increased Community Involvement in decision-making processes affecting health risks to community members Guidelines to Mitigate Risks
Staff time In-kind contributions Volunteers Partner Organizations	Conduct outreach activities with the Hoopa community, including presentation to the Tribal Council, radio and newspaper interviews Obtain community feedback to incorporate into final report and brochures developed from collaborations with partners and the Hoopa community about risks of cyanotoxins	Participating in public hearings / forums, meeting with Tribal Council, and giving interviews	Community Outreach
Staff time In-kind contributions Volunteers Partner Organizations	Disseminate information to the community in the form of reports/brochures, advisories on public health risks of cyanotoxins in the river Provide progress reports and final report to EPA Update TEPA website	Creating reports including recommendations for toxin thresholds in drinking water and mitigations or options to reducing risks to human contact in the river Distributing reports and brochures to EPA and community residents	Community Education Creation of 4 progress and 1 final report with recommendations for toxin thresholds in drinking water and options to reduce risks to human health Distribution of report and brochures to 500 residents Updated Website